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OF
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A PLEDGE
OF
INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

AN ACCOUNT

OF A

WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON OF THE DELEGATION FROM
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
BY THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INCLUDING THE
RECEPTION BY THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AT
WINDSOR CASTLE; THE RECEPTION BY THE AMERICAN
AMBASSADOR; THE BANQUET AT GROCERS' HALL; THE
RECEPTION BY LORD BRASSEY; THE RECEPTION BY THE
LORD MAYOR AT THE MANSION HOUSE AND THE LUNCHEON
AT SALTERS' HALL.

June 1st to 7th, 1901.



With the Compliments of
GEORGE WILSON,
Secretary.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE interchange of expressions of international goodwill, of which the following pages present a record, was the outward and visible manifestation of the growing feeling of community of interest between the two great divisions of English-speaking people. There have been no more assiduous or influential exponents of that feeling than the Chambers of Commerce of London and New-York. When the diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and the United States became somewhat strained, because of a difference of opinion in regard to the boundary line of Venezuela, the London Chamber appealed to the New-York Chamber to use its good offices in the cause of a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The call was responded to in a way which appears to have made a lasting impression. According to Lord BRASSEY it was the desire to mark their deep sense of the service thus rendered that prompted the Council of the London Chamber to send the invitation which resulted in the series of entertainments of which an account is here presented.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the sentiments of friendship which this week of hospitality evoked. The very gracious reception accorded to the delegates from New-York by their Majesties, the King and Queen, was a fitting prelude to the manifestations of good feeling which followed it, and the King himself struck the keynote of many speeches of welcome by recognizing that the presence in England of such a representative body of American business men was highly significant of the close and friendly relations existing between the two countries, no less than of a desire on both sides to make them more intimate. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressed, in his speech at the banquet, a feeling whose sincerity was fully impressed on the delegates during their stay in London, when he said that it was difficult to think of the relations of his country with the United States of America as foreign relations. Lord BRASSEY, the President of the London Chamber, could think of no nobler cause to engage the efforts of the statesman, the man of business, the man of letters, of citizens of all classes, than that of binding the United States and Great Britain closer in the bonds of kindly sentiment. Lord AVEBURY, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, claimed that commerce is, after all, the great peacemaker of the world, "binding us all together in

links of gold ;” and, in speaking to the toast of “Our Kin Beyond the Sea,” Lord ALVERSTONE, Lord Chief-Justice of England, paid a tribute to the warmth of welcome extended to Englishmen in the United States — “a welcome that convinces you there is something more than the mere skin-deep hospitality which some people think is the only thing necessary to bind people together.”

The spokesmen of the visiting delegation rang the changes on the dominant theme in a way that commanded the attention not only of their hearers, but also of the people and press of both hemispheres. Mr. JESUP’s heartfelt acknowledgment of the reception given to him and his associates was very thoroughly appreciated, and he awakened a sympathetic response when, disclaiming all jealous rivalry between the two nations, he added : “Banding ourselves together hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, heart beating with heart, let us emulate one another, endeavoring to extend to the ends of the earth the blessings of our civil and religious liberty, to tell the world of the holy brotherhood of man.” Mr. HIGGINS struck a responsive chord when he referred to the graciousness of the reception accorded the delegates by the King and Queen, and to “its freedom from all restraints of cold etiquette, its unmistakable cordiality and friendship.” A special meed of applause was given to the closing words of the

speech of Mr. HEPBURN at the banquet: "With parallel boundaries and parallel interests, with kindred ties and kindred institutions, with united purpose and united power, we will, as we contend in harmony for primacy in trade, strive also for the uplifting of humanity and the proper solution of those great economic and social problems that must ever confront a government of a great people." On the same exalted plane of sentiment were the remarks of Mr. CARNEGIE, to the effect that no statesman or body of statesmen could bring about a war between the two branches of the race without dishonor, and his aspiration that "the day is coming when patriotism of race will arise, not to supplant that precious sentiment, patriotism in any country, but to supplement it, to extend it, and to dignify it, and make it something of which our race will be prouder than of any other victory it has ever obtained." Mr. GRISCOM cited a most impressive evidence of the ties of kinship existing between the two peoples by telling how, shortly after the cable had announced the sad tidings of the death of the Queen, he was walking by our Independence Hall, from whose steps was read the Declaration of Independence, and found the American flag on the spire flying at half mast, "a spontaneous act of affection and respect more significant from that spire than any other." He was loudly applauded when he added that it was such affection and respect, stronger

than treaties, which ensured the progress of the civilization of the world.

The tone of earnestness and deep feeling which pervaded all the speeches made at the banquet, at the Lord Mayor's reception and the luncheon at SALTERS' Hall, was not lost on the public on either side of the Atlantic. The amplitude and detail of the cable reports of all the incidents of the visit were fully equalled by the copious comments of the American press on its international significance. With a few not very notable exceptions, these comments were in a vein generously appreciative of the spirit which had animated both hosts and guests. That the events of the last few years have drawn both countries closer to each other was fully exemplified in the almost entire absence of ill-natured criticism from the editorial treatment of the subject by newspapers of all shades of opinion here, and by the extreme cordiality manifested by the press of Great Britain and its colonies and dependencies toward the central idea of the week of international fraternization. The newspapers of British India devoted columns to full reports of the banquet and the other functions, and the Canadian and Australian press were equally prompt to give them the stamp of pre-eminent public interest. It was truly one of the notable victories of peace at which the delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York assisted in their memorable visit to London,

as the guests of a body which allows no opportunity to pass of manifesting its deep interest in the cultivation of friendly relations between the United States and the United Kingdom, and of rejoicing at the many evidences which have been afforded of the growth of more cordial and closer relations between the governments of both countries.

As a fitting sequel to the interchange of courtesies herein recorded, Mr. JESUP took occasion, on behalf of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to extend to Lord BRASSEY and his associates a most cordial invitation to be with us in a year from now, and witness, with us, the opening of our new building. The ceremonies attendant on that occasion would unquestionably derive new interest from participation in them by representatives of the London Chamber, and the cause of international amity can hardly fail to derive new strength from this much desired visit.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, *October 31st*, 1901.

A P L E D G E
OF
INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

WHEN in the year 1770 JOHN CRUGER, President of a Society of Merchants in the City of New-York, presented on their behalf to CADWALLADER COLDEN, the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-York, a petition praying that the Society might be incorporated as a body politic, he declared himself and his associates to be "sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates as well as the general opulence of our said colony." Among the benefits which these petitioners had in mind there was, doubtless, the promotion of international peace and good will, no less than of "the commercial, and, consequently, the landed interests of our said growing colony." But being prudent, as well as practical men, they did not seek to transcend the comparatively humble rôle assigned by the Royal Charter to

“The Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York in America” of “an institution from whence great advantages may arise, as well to our kingdom of Great Britain as to our said province.” About the last thing that could have occurred to His Majesty GEORGE the Third, when he expressed his willingness to further, in the matter of this charter, “the laudable designs of our said loving subjects,” was that officers and members of the institution then and thus founded should be welcomed by his great grandson as representatives of the trade and finance of a vast and powerful Republic, known as the United States of America. Still less could he, or any one of that generation, have foreseen that in the not distant future the strength and prosperity of the British Empire should be so closely identified with the good will of the nation which had sprung from the revolt of the colonies that the London Chamber of Commerce was moved to urge upon the British Government, “the desirability of utilizing every opportunity which may present itself for co-operation with the Government of the United States, which would powerfully conduce to the maintenance of a feeling of security for the vast commercial and financial connections of the two nations.”

By way of showing how fully impressed they were with the necessity of promoting friendly relations between the United Kingdom and the United States, the Council of the London Chamber resolved, in May, 1899, to invite a delegation of the New-York Chamber to a dinner to take place on a day to be fixed to suit the convenience of their guests. The invitation was cordially accepted by a resolution adopted by the

Chamber at the meeting of June 1st, 1899, and the arrangements were left to its Executive Committee "in consultation with our host." Pre-occupation on one side in regard to the war in South Africa, and on the other with the issues of the Presidential election, prevented the selection of the year 1900 for the proposed visit. After some correspondence, the date of June 5th, 1901, was finally chosen for the dinner, it being understood that other social events before and after this date should be arranged for by the London Chamber. The programme finally resolved itself into a week of continuous festivity, beginning with June 1st and ending with June 7th. The following gentlemen were designated to represent the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York :

Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP, President of the Chamber.

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, Ex-Vice-President of the United States and Vice-President of the Chamber.

Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Ex-Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Vice-President of the Chamber.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, Vice-President of the Chamber.

Mr. JOHN T. TERRY, Vice-President of the Chamber.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Secretary of the Chamber.

Mr. ISIDOR STRAUS.

Mr. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN.

Mr. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER.

Mr. JAMES SPEYER.
 Mr. A. FOSTER HIGGINS.
 Mr. EUGENE DELANO.
 Mr. A. BARTON HEPBURN.
 Mr. JOHN I. WATERBURY.
 Mr. LEVI C. WEIR.
 Mr. WILLIAM H. PARSONS.
 Mr. JAMES MCCREERY.
 Mr. GEORGE GRAY WARD.
 Mr. JAMES W. PINCHOT.
 Mr. VERNON H. BROWN.
 Mr. FRANCIS R. APPLETON.
 Mr. CLARENCE CARY.
 Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.
 Mr. GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.
 Mr. WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING.

On the part of the London Chamber, the following influential and representative Committee was appointed for the reception of the American visitors :

The Rt. Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K. C. B., President of the London Chamber, Chairman.

The Rt. Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD.

The Rt. Hon. Lord AVEBURY.

The Rt. Hon. Lord REVELSTOKE.

The Right Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.

The Rt. Hon. The LORD MAYOR.

Alderman Sir JOSEPH DIMSDALE, M. P.

Sir ALBERT K. ROLLIT, M. P., Vice-President of London Chamber.

Dr. WALTER LEAF, Vice-President of London Chamber.

Mr. W. H. WILLANS, Vice-President of London Chamber.

Mr. J. H. TRITTON, Vice-President of London Chamber.

Major S. FLOOD PAGE, Member of Council of London Chamber.

Mr. CHARLES CHARLETON, Member of Council of London Chamber.

Lieutenant-General J. WIMBURN-LAURIE, M. P., Member of Council of London Chamber.

Sir VINCENT KENNETT-BARRINGTON, Member of Council of London Chamber.

Mr. JOHN J. JACKSON, Member of Council of London Chamber.

Mr. ALBERT SPICER, Member of Council of London Chamber.

Mr. GEORGE N. HOOPER, Member of Council of London Chamber.

The Hon. ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, M. P., Member of Council of London Chamber.

Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, Bart., M. P.

Sir THOMAS J. LIPTON.

Mr. J. DENISON-PENDER.

Mr. ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, Past-President of London Chamber.

Mr. THOMAS F. BLACKWELL, Chairman of Council of London Chamber.

Mr. J. INNES ROGERS, Deputy Chairman of Council of London Chamber.

Mr. W. BECKET HILL, Member of Council of London Chamber.

Mr. JOHN S. GILLIAT, Member of Council of London Chamber.

Mr. S. HOPE MORLEY.

Colonel HUNSIKER.

Mr. H. S. WELLCOME.

Mr. CLINTON DAWKINS.

Mr. M. P. GRACE.

Mr. ALEX. HARGREAVES BROWN, M. P.

Mr. FRANK JOHNSTON.

Mr. F. O. SCHUSTER.

Mr. CHARLES A. HANSON.

Mr. E. SPEYER.

Mr. C. SETON LINDSAY.

Mr. J. H. SEAVERNS.

Mr. MURRAY MARSHALL.

THE RECEPTION AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The first of the notable events of a week of hospitality, most admirably arranged by this Committee, was the reception accorded to the Delegates of the Chamber by their Majesties, the King and Queen, at Windsor Castle, on Saturday, June 1st. As the Court was in mourning for Her late Majesty Queen VICTORIA, this function was, necessarily, regarded as strictly private, and the party was confined to the representatives of the Chamber and those designated by their hosts to accompany them. The latter consisted of the Rt. Hon. Lord BRASSEY, Mr. ALBERT G. SANDEMAN and Mr. KENRICK B. MURRAY, the President, Past-President and Secretary respectively of the London Chamber.

The Delegates from the New-York Chamber present were :

Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP.
Hon. LEVI P. MORTON.
Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
Mr. JOHN T. TERRY.
Mr. GEORGE WILSON.
Mr. ISIDOR STRAUS.
Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN.
Mr. JAMES SPEYER.
Mr. A. FOSTER HIGGINS.
Mr. EUGENE DELANO.
Mr. A. BARTON HEPBURN.
Mr. JOHN I. WATERBURY.
Mr. LEVI C. WEIR.
Mr. WILLIAM H. PARSONS.
Mr. JAMES MCCREERY.
Mr. GEORGE GRAY WARD.
Mr. JAMES W. PINCHOT.
Mr. VERNON H. BROWN.
Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.
Mr. GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.
Mr. WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING.

The party arrived at Windsor shortly after three o'clock, and were received at the station on behalf of his Majesty, by Lord EDWARD PELHAM CLINTON. Carriages were in waiting for the visitors, under the personal charge of Mr. D. HICKEY, Superintendent of the Royal Mews, and entering these they were driven through the town by way of the Long Walk of

Windsor Great Park to the grounds at Frogmore. They then went direct to the Royal Mausoleum, where Lord FARQUHAR, the Master of the Household, met them on behalf of his Majesty, and showed them the interior of the building with the tomb of Queen VICTORIA and the Prince Consort. The visitors inspected with reverent interest the great collection of the still preserved wreaths and other floral tributes sent for the funeral of the late Queen, and took special notice of those offerings which came from different colonies and dependencies of the Empire.

On leaving the Mausoleum the party re-entered the carriages and were driven to the Castle, whence they were taken to St. GEORGE'S Chapel. Here they were joined by the Dean of Windsor, who acted as guide. They were much impressed by the beauties of the interior of St. GEORGE'S, but still more by those of the ALBERT Memorial Chapel, where lie the remains of the late Duke of Clarence, the King's eldest son, and the late Duke of Albany. Permission to inspect the Memorial Chapel is a privilege which is rarely accorded.

This inspection over, the Delegates were conducted to the East Terrace, where they waited a few minutes while Lord EDWARD PELHAM CLINTON went to the Drawing Room to announce their presence to the King and Queen. Their Majesties came out on the Terrace to greet them, attended by the Earl of KINTORE, Lord-in-Waiting, and other officers and members of the Royal household. With their Majesties were the Princess VICTORIA and the three children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, one of whom the Queen led by the hand. The guests uncovered while Lord KINTORE

presented them individually to their Majesties, the King raising his hat to each Delegate as his name was announced. The King and Queen then shook hands in turn with each visitor, and this part of the ceremony over, hats were resumed, and the King and Queen chatted affably and graciously with their guests. After a quarter of an hour or so of conversation, their Majesties bade farewell to the visitors and withdrew to the Upper Terrace. The King wished it to be understood that he regarded the presence in England of such a representative body of American business men as highly significant of the close and friendly relations existing between the two countries, and in furtherance of that feeling, he expressed his delight at being able to welcome them to his Castle and make their acquaintance.

The visitors were then taken to the Orangery, where light refreshments were served, before they proceeded to view some of those apartments of the Royal residence which were not in the hands of workmen. They were shown over the great gallery with its suits of armor and ancient implements of warfare, the Queen ELIZABETH Room, the Picture Gallery, with its priceless VAN DYKES, the Drawing Room and the Library. At the conclusion of a most interesting and highly enjoyable visit, the party were driven back to the station accompanied by Lord EDWARD PELHAM CLINTON and Lord FARQUHAR, where they took the six o'clock train for London.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE DELEGATES AND THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

On the evening of Monday, June 3rd, between the hours of ten and twelve, an informal conference took place between the Delegates of the New-York Chamber and the Reception Committee of the London Chamber, at CLARIDGE'S Hotel. An opportunity was thus afforded for the members of the two bodies to become personally acquainted, and to exchange views in regard to matters of common interest.

RECEPTION BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

On Tuesday, June 4th, the Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, the American Ambassador, gave an official reception to the Delegates, at his residence, 1 Carlton House Terrace, S. W., between ten and twelve, P. M. The King was represented by the Earl of Suffield, K. C. B., G. C. V. O., and in addition to the representatives of the New-York Chamber and the members of the Reception Committee of the London Chamber, the following brilliant assemblage of notabilities were present to do honor to the occasion :

The SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

The TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

The CHINESE MINISTER.

The BOLIVIAN MINISTER.

The SIAMESE MINISTER.

The AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER.

The SWISS MINISTER.

The COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

The ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.
 The BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.
 The BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
 The ARCHDEACON OF LONDON.
 The DUKE OF PORTLAND.
 The DUKE OF ABERCORN.
 The MARQUIS OF TWEEDALE.
 The EARL OF KINTORE.
 EARL EGERTON.
 EARL GREY.
 The EARL OF JERSEY.
 The EARL OF ROSSE.
 The EARL OF MEATH.
 EARL CAWDOR.
 EARL SPENCER.
 The EARL OF SUFFIELD.
 Viscount LLANDAFF.
 Viscount CROSS.
 Viscount CRANBORNE.
 Lord LAWRENCE.
 Lord COVENTRY.
 Lord STAMFORD.
 Lord MORRIS and KILLANIN.
 Lord STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL.
 Lord DUNDONALD.
 Lord DAVEY.
 Lord MIDDLETON.
 Lord DISART.
 Lord STANHOPE.
 Lord MOUNT STEPHEN.
 Lord EUSTACE CECIL.
 Lord HAWKESBURY.

Lord BURGHCLERE.
 Lord PEMBROKE.
 Lord INVERCLYDE.
 Lord DUNCANNON.
 Lord LUDLOW.
 Lord ELCHO.
 Lord KELVIN.
 Admiral Sir H. STEVENSON, R. N.
 Rear Admiral HENRY ERBEN, U. S. N.
 The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.
 Mr. Justice CHANNELL.
 Mr. Justice COLLINS.
 Mr. Justice GRANTHAM.
 Mr. Justice KENNEDY.
 Mr. Justice DARLING.
 Colonel Sir EDWARD WARD.
 Sir HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.
 Sir MICHAEL FOSTER.
 Sir EDWARD BRADFORD.
 Sir GEORGE MURRAY.
 Sir FRANCIS JEUNE.
 Sir EDWARD TOUSLEY.
 Sir EDWARD GULLY.
 Sir SYDNEY WATERLOW.
 Sir WILLIAM R. AUSTEN.
 Sir FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON.
 Sir JOHN H. PULESTON.
 Sir LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA.
 Sir GEORGE HAYTER CHUBB.
 General OSBORNE.
 Colonel H. M. HOZIER.
 Colonel DYSON LAURIE.

Captain A. S. THOMPSON.
Commander CLOVER.
Hon. Sir JAMES MATHEW.
Hon. CHARLES LAWRENCE.
The Hon. LYULPH STANLEY.
Sir WILLIAM MARTIN CONWAY.
Sir EDWARD SASSOON.
Sir WEETMAN D. PIERSON, M. P.
Sir H. SEYMOUR KING, M. P.
Sir RICHARD TEMPLE.
Sir WILLIAM BROADBENT.
Sir RICHARD WYATT.
Sir SQUIRE BANCROFT.
Sir ANDREW N. AGNEW, M. P.
Sir E. CARSON, M. P.
Sir EDWARD THORNTON.
Sir F. POLLOCK.
Sir G. WILLIAM DES VOEUX.
Sir DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.
Sir JAMES STIRLING.
Sir GEORGE FAUDEL PHILLIPS.
Colonel Sir C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, M. P.
Colonel Sir WILLIAM COLVILLE.
Major-General Sir JOHN ARDAGH.
General RUSSELL A. ALGER.
Sir MARTIN GOSSELIN.
Sir SPENCER WALPOLE.
Sir EDWARD FRY.
Sir K. DIGBY.
Sir GEORGE S. ROBERTSON.
Sir GEORGE LEWIS.
Sir HARRY POLAND.

Sir HIRAM MAXIM.
Sir R. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.
Sir JAMES BLYTH.
Sir HENRY FOWLER.
Sir JOHN BINGHAM.
Sir PHILIP BURNE-JONES.
Mr. J. K. J. HICHENS.
The Deputy-Chairman of the Stock Exchange.
The Chairman London Joint Stock Bank.
Mr. HENRY WHITE, Secretary American Embassy.
Mr. THOMAS L. FIELD.
Mr. J. MORGAN RICHARDS.
MAITRE LABORI.
Mr. LIONEL CAST.
Mr. A. L. JONES.
Mr. BURDETT-COUTTS, M. P.
Dr. WALTER LEAF.
Mr. S. B. BOULTON.
Mr. GEORGE H. DICK.
Mr. JOHN CUTLER.
Mr. WILLIAM BLAKE ODGERS.
Mr. VAL. C. PRINCEP.
Mr. E. G. WEIGALL.
Mr. CECIL B. HARMSWORTH.
Mr. J. ANNAN PRIOE.
Mr. BRAM STOKER.
Mr. Inderwent.
Mr. SWANZY.
Mr. FREDERICK VERNEY.
Mr. ISAAC SELIGMAN.



THE BANQUET.

The banquet took place on Wednesday evening, June 5th, 1901, at Grocers' Hall, Princes Street, E. C., by the kind permission of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, of which Mr. MURRAY MARSHALL is the Master. Compared with the New-York Chamber, the London Chamber of Commerce is of comparatively recent date—a fact largely due to the existence of the ancient trade and merchant guilds to whose hands the interests of industry and commerce were, for many centuries, committed in the City of London. Of these great Companies that of the Grocers is the most ancient, save one. It was established in 1345, and it exercised for many generations a powerful influence over the traders whom it represented. Practically, from the time of EDWARD III., from whose hands it received its Charter a century before America was discovered, down to the earlier VICTORIAN age, the interests of a large and important part of the commercial community of the country were under the governing care of this Company ; but, like other institutions, the rise and progress of modern methods has relegated its functions to other hands, and its power as a governing body has almost quite disappeared.

The Hall of the Company, however, unlike the Company itself, is a comparatively modern building, and, probably, on that account unites with its nobleness of dimensions and beauty of structure a large degree of comfort, convenience and general airiness. The reception was held in the main draw-

ing room, a spacious, frescoed hall, panelled in oak, and upholstered in green and gold satin. Here, amidst a profusion of charming floral decorations, the guests were received by the President of the London Chamber of Commerce, Lord BRASSEY, and in the short interval before his lordship's arrival by Mr. ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, Past-President. Each guest, on arriving in the vestibule, was presented with a most artistically designed toast list, the covers printed in sepia and gold, the front bearing the arms of the City of London and an American emblem, while the back was illustrated with portraits of King EDWARD VII. and President MCKINLEY, and views of the Houses of Parliament, the Capitol at Washington, and St. PAUL's Cathedral. A narrow fold of the cover bore a Union Jack, around which were entwined the names of DRAKE, FROBISHER, WATTS, STEPHENSON, ARKWRIGHT, WEDGEWOOD and NASMYTH; and the Stars and Stripes encircled with the names of COLUMBUS, WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, LINCOLN and GARFIELD.

While the company was assembling it was still doubtful whether the guests who had left New-York the previous week on the St. PAUL would arrive in time to participate in the banquet. Before the dinner hour was reached, the arrival of Mr. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM put an end to any misgivings in regard to the possibility of the passengers of the St. PAUL being on time. It was nearly half-past four when the American liner arrived at Southampton, and the London and South-western Railway seized the occasion to demonstrate the capacity for speed of its locomotives and the excellence of its permanent way. The visitors were brought from

Southampton to Waterloo Station, a distance of eighty miles, in seventy-five minutes, and were landed in London about ten minutes to six, thus making it possible for them to dress and drive to the City in time to enter the dining hall with the President.

It was a few minutes past seven when the ancient bell of the old Hall—now swinging in the vestibule of the new building—announced that the dinner was served, and Lord BRASSEY, accompanied by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, led the way into the picturesque dining room. Covers were laid for over three hundred guests, but it was found necessary to set another table in the breakfast room for those who could not be accommodated in the main hall below.

On the right of Lord BRASSEY, who occupied the Chair, were seated the following :

The Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States.

The Right Hon. The EARL OF MEATH.

Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP.

The Rt. Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD.

The Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord ALVERSTONE, G. C. M. G., Lord Chief Justice of England.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The Rt. Hon. Lord STALBRIDGE, Chairman of the London and Northwestern Railroad Company.

Mr. JOHN T. TERRY.

Mr. J. H. TRITTON, Vice-President of the London Chamber.

Mr. A. BARTON HEPBURN.

Mr. THOMAS F. BLACKWELL, Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber.

Mr. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.

The Rt. Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M. P.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER.

Mr. MURRAY MARSHALL, Master of the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

Rear Admiral HENRY ERBEN, U. S. N.

Sir JOSEPH C. DIMSDALE, M. P., Alderman, *Ex-officio* Member of the Council of the London Chamber.

Mr. JAMES W. PINCHOT.

Mr. FREDERICK WHINNEY, Treasurer of the London Chamber.

Mr. ISIDOR STRAUS.

Sir WILLIAM HUGGINS, K. C. B., F. R. S., President of the Royal Society.

Mr. GEORGE GRAY WARD.

Mr. A. C. COLE, Director of the Bank of England.

Sir W. ROBERTS AUSTEN, President of the Iron and Steel Institute.

Sir HENRY OAKLEY, Director of the Great Northern Railway Company.

Mr. J. K. J. HICHENS, Chairman of the Stock Exchange.

The Hon. R. R. DOBELL, Member of the Canadian Government.

Mr. P. A. B. WIDENER.

Colonel OSMUN LATROBE.

On the left of the Chairman were :

The Most Honorable the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

The Hon. LEVI P. MORTON.

The Rt. Hon. Lord AVEBURY, F. R. S., President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and Vice-President of the London Chamber.

Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON, President of the Institute of Bankers.

Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN.

The Rt. Hon. Lord INVERCLYDE, Deputy Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company.

Mr. A. FOSTER HIGGINS.

The Right Hon. Lord SANDHURST, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Director of London and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Mr. VERNON H. BROWN.

Mr. ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, Past-President of the London Chamber and Ex-Governor of the Bank of England.

Mr. JAMES SPEYER.

Sir ALBERT K. ROLLIT, D. C. L., M. P., Vice-President of the London Chamber.

Mr. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

Mr. J. INNES ROGERS, Deputy Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber.

The Rt. Hon. JESSE COLLINGS, M. P., Under Secretary of State for the Home Department and President of the Birmingham Chamber.

The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM J. PIRRIE.

Dr. WALTER LEAF, Vice-President of the London Chamber.

Mr. LEVI C. WEIR.

Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, Bart., M. P., Member of the Reception Committee.

Mr. JAMES MCCREERY.

Sir G. WILLIAM DES VOEUX, G. C. M. G.

Mr. JOHN I WATERBURY.

Sir JOHN H. PULESTON.

General RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Mr. ALFRED L. JONES, President of the Liverpool Chamber.

Mr. FRANCIS R. APPLETON.

Mr. GEORGE HANDASYDE DICK, President of the Glasgow Chamber.

Mr. CLARENCE CARY.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON.

Mr. R. V. SOMERS SMITH, Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

Mr. WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING.

Mr. WILLIAM H. PARSONS.

Mr. GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.

Mr. EUGENE DELANO.

Mr. HENRY WHITE, Secretary of the American Embassy.

As a testimony to the importance of the occasion, the Worshipful Company of Grocers had installed in an alcove immediately behind the Chairman, their magnificent collection of gold plate. A lavish display of pink and red roses formed the decoration of the tables. During the course of the dinner many ladies were entertained in the rooms on the upper floor with light refreshments, and the gallery running round the dining room was thrown open to them a goodly number availing themselves of the opportunity to listen to the speeches.

The Menu was as follows :

MENU.

Wines.**Punch.****Sherry.****Hock.**

Johannisberg, 1893.

Champagne.

G. H. Mumm's 1892,

Magnums.

Moet's Dry

Imperial Cuvée 36,

Vintage 1889.

Port.

Sandeman's 1875.

Royal Tawny.

Claret.

Leoville, 1874.

Lafitte, 1858.

Soups.

Turtle. Clear Turtle.

Consommé à la Windsor.

Fish.

Turbans of Lobster à la Munich.

Salmon à la Marne.

Whitebait.

Entrées.

Mousse de Volaille aux Truffes.

Cailles en Casserole.

Removes.

Baron of Beef.

Quarters of Lamb.

Asparagus.

Ortolans.

Ham and Salad.

Macedoine of Fruits.

Maids of Honor.

Maraschino Jellies.

Bombes du Roi.

Croûtes à la Nabob.

Dessert.**Ices.**

Etc.

The following is the list of toasts :

TOASTS.

His Majesty the King.

To Propose - THE CHAIRMAN, THE RIGHT HON. LORD BRASSEY,
K.C.B.

President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Last verse of the British National Anthem.

" Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour,
Long may he reign ;
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice
' God save the King. ' "

The President of the United States.

To Propose - - THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,
K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

First verse of the American National Anthem.

" My country ! 't is of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing ;
Land where my fathers died !
Land of the pilgrim's pride !
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring ! "

Our Friends of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

To Propose - - - - - THE CHAIRMAN.

To Respond - - - - - MORRIS K. JESUP, Esq.
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

Commerce and Manufactures.

To Propose - - - - - THE RIGHT HON. LORD AVEBURY,
*President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom,
and Vice-President of the London Chamber of Commerce.*

To Respond { - - - - - A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Esq.
New-York Chamber.
- - - - - A. BARTON HEPBURN, Esq.
New-York Chamber.
- - - - - THE RIGHT HON. W. J. PIRRIE,
Belfast.

Our Kin beyond the Sea.

<i>To Propose</i>	THE RIGHT HON. LORD ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G. <i>Lord-Chief Justice of England.</i>
<i>To Respond</i> {	ANDREW CARNEGIE, Esq. <i>Vice-President of the New-York Chamber.</i>
	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Esq. <i>New-York Chamber.</i>

Our British Guests and the Institutions they Represent.

To Propose THOMAS F. BLACKWELL, Esq.
Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.
To Respond THE RIGHT HON. LORD HILLINGDON,
President of the Institute of Bankers.

The London Chamber of Commerce.

To Propose - HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States.
To Respond - ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, Esq.,
Past President of the London Chamber of Commerce, 1899-1901 ;
Ex-Governor of the Bank of England.

With the appearance of coffee and cigars, shortly after nine o'clock, the Chairman rose to propose the first toast of the evening:

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING."

Speech of the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of submitting the first toast upon our list, "His Majesty the King." [Cheers.] Our nation has lately mourned the loss of a Queen who had reigned over us for many years, a Queen deeply revered and greatly beloved. On his accession we hailed the King with one heart and one loyal voice. We had known him for many years, taking the deepest interest in all classes, and unfailing in his tact and kindness. [Cheers.] Since his accession to the throne the King has abundantly fulfilled all our expectations, and surely never more than in the gracious

reception accorded on Saturday last to our guests of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. [Loud cheers.] Of the inimitable grace and kindness of her Majesty the Queen I have not words to speak. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I propose to you "His Majesty the King."

The toast was honored by the singing of a verse of the British national anthem.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

On rising to propose "The President of the United States," the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said :

Speech of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

LORD BRASSEY, YOUR EXCELLENCY, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN : I am permitted to propose to you the next toast, the health of "The President of the United States." [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, the high official who has just asked you to give me a hearing (an allusion to the toastmaster) reminded you that I was connected with the Department of Foreign Affairs. [Laughter and cheers.] I beg leave to imagine that this honorable duty has been deputed to me because I am the holder of that position, and because it may be that this toast, coming from my lips, may seem to you to denote something more than a mere private expression of admiration and good will. [Cheers.] And yet, gentlemen, to me, and I think I may say to all the subjects of His Majesty, it requires an effort to think of our relations with the United States of America as foreign relations. [Cheers.] We think of the many

ties which bind two great nations together, and those who, like myself, are servants of the public, feel that they hold an unwritten commission that so far as they are concerned no pains shall be spared to maintain the most friendly and intimate relations between those two great communities. [Cheers.] And, indeed, we feel that if it should happen at any moment that some passing breeze ruffles the surface of the waters upon which we are sailing together, we have only to go deeper to find the strong and immutable tie of affection and respect which has ever flowed from shore to shore of the two great nations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, this is above all things a representative gathering. Hosts and guests are alike representatives of the commerce of our two countries; and I hope you will not take it amiss if I say that I think the representative of the Foreign Office is not altogether out of place at such a gathering as this; [cheers;] for I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that with every year that passes the connection between the Foreign Offices of the world and the Chambers of Commerce of the world tends to become closer and closer. [Hear, hear.] The time has been left far behind when international policy depended upon the ambitions of rulers, or the antipathies of the people whom they govern. In these days our external policy is governed, is influenced, by ambitions perhaps not less far reaching, perhaps not less exacting—the ambitions of the great industrial organizations which desire that their Governments should obtain for them and retain for them the playgrounds and the open spaces in which they may stretch their mighty limbs and be at ease. [Cheers.] And, after all, that is not amiss. It was the statesman whose health we are going to drink who once said that commerce was a great diplomatist, and that fair trade made fast friends. Well, we are tempted to go on and ask ourselves what we mean by fair trade.

That is a dangerous subject to discuss within the limits of an after dinner speech. [Hear, hear.] I will not attempt it, but I may say this—and, perhaps, I am inspired by the roseate surroundings of the present occasions—that we may detect a tendency on the part of each of the great camps into which our economists are divided to take a more reasonable and a less exacting view of that which they would themselves desire. I do not think that in these days any free-trader makes a fetish of his free-trade doctrines, or is too proud on occasion to borrow a weapon out of the arsenal of his adversary; nor, on the other hand, do I think that any protectionist, however extreme, would be found to maintain that any country can live by self alone, or that, if we are to have commercial war, that war should not be waged according to the most considerate and decent usages of international warfare. I hope these are signs of an improvement in feeling on these great questions. [Hear, hear.] Now, with respect to the President of the United States—when we drink his health we think of the great office which the man fills, and of the distinction of the statesman who fills it. [Cheers.] To us in this country, with our love of free institutions, no position can seem more full of dignity than that of the statesman who has been twice placed by the suffrages of his fellow-countrymen at the head of a community of 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 human beings. [Cheers.] At this moment every one of us entertains for the President of the United States not only feelings of admiration, but feelings of deep sympathy, [Hear, hear.] We know that he has lately had to bear, in addition to public cares, the heavy burden of private anxiety; and it is, I am sure, the prayer of every man in this room that that load of anxiety may be lightened, and that the gracious lady who shares his high honor may be restored to him in the fullest measure of health. [Cheers.] Of this, I think, we

may be sure—that the President of the United States will, in the years that lie before us, be, not only in his own country but in the whole world, a potent influence for the good of the human race. [Cheers.] I dare say some of you may have read, as I have within the last few days, the message which he sent on the occasion of the opening of the great exhibition at Buffalo. I take from it a single sentence. The President of the United States expressed the hope that “our vast and increasing prosperity may be fruitful of nothing but good to our elders in the brotherhood of nations.” [Cheers.] That is a noble aspiration, and I am sure we all wish President McKINLEY health and strength to give effect to that aspiration, and to continue to contribute in the future, as he has in the past, to the welfare and the credit of his own country and of all other civilized countries in the world. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I give you the health of “The President of the United States.”

The toast was received with acclamation, and the playing of the American National Anthem.

“OUR FRIENDS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.”

Speech of the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have now to propose a bumper toast to the New-York Chamber of Commerce. [Loud cheers.] We give a warm welcome to our guests for many reasons. We welcome them as representatives of the skill and the enterprise which have turned the vast resources of the American continent to the service of man. We of this old country are largely sharers in the benefits of that skill and that enterprise. [Cheers.] Our teeming millions could not live without the food which America produces.

We draw from the same source the raw materials for our industries. If time permitted I might dwell on the debt we owe to the inventive skill of America, whether in its application to agriculture, to manufactures, to engineering, or to transportation by land and water. I might enlarge on the intelligent appreciation by American workers of all the aids to labor which ingenuity can supply. I might regret that our own people are not always able to take the same broad views of what is most conducive to their own interest. America teaches us lessons, not only in the creation, but in the liberal distribution of wealth, whether for the relief of suffering, the advancement of learning, or the endowment of research ; and her munificence is not limited to her own side of the Atlantic. You all know the generous benefactor to whom I refer. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, the New-York Chamber is something more than an organization of men engaged in commerce. Its members stand at all times ready to apply their knowledge of affairs and their skill as administrators to wider matters than the mere pursuit of gain ; and when they speak they speak with weight and authority. [Cheers.] Not long ago a suitable occasion offered. When difficulties had arisen in relation to Venezuela, the London Chamber of Commerce appealed to the New-York Chamber to use their good offices in the cause of a peaceful solution. They responded to the call. [Cheers.] We desired to mark our deep sense of the service rendered. It has brought us together this evening. [Loud cheers.]

My Lords and gentlemen, for the statesman, for the man of business, for the man of letters, for all in whatever state they may be placed, for citizens of all classes, surely there is no nobler cause in which to labor than that of binding America and Great Britain closer in the bonds of kindly sentiment. [Loud cheers.] Happily the importance of that great cause is fully recognized

by those in the highest places. Witness the letter written by President MCKINLEY to our lamented Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee, in which he reverently addressed her as "great and good friend." [Loud cheers.] Witness the gracious and kind reception to our American guests of this evening on Saturday by the King and Queen at Windsor. [Cheers.] The closer union of Great Britain and the United States has been an object of equal solicitude to the leaders on both sides of politics, in your country as in ours. [Cheers.] It was an object which Mr. GLADSTONE had much at heart. It inspired an eloquent speech, delivered by Lord SALISBURY, and I would like to quote you one of the suggestive and weighty words used by the Prime Minister in bidding farewell to Mr. BAYARD, when he truly said, "In the age in which we live there is a silent process going on, by the steady operation of natural causes, which is spreading the influence of the English speaking peoples over all the world. It is the most marvellous phenomenon of our time. It means a great machinery for the creation of public opinion throughout the world. I hail in this expansion of the race the promise of a happier day than that in which we live." [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, surely every natural impulse moves us to stand together shoulder to shoulder; sharing in those historical traditions which cluster round our venerable cathedrals and our ivy-mantled towers—scenes which, as I well know, our guests so much delight to visit—speaking the same language, reading the same books, firmly attached to the same principles of ordered liberty, we have the basis of an intimate and enduring friendship between our kindred peoples. Blood is thicker than water. [Cheers.] To no other nation are we drawn as we are to our kinsmen across the Atlantic by that closest of all ties. [Cheers.] Wisely directed, the friendship of our two peoples not as yet, nay, perhaps never destined to be, cemented by

a formal alliance, should, as Lord LANSDOWNE has said, be a potent influence. [Cheers.] Working together for the common good of all mankind, we may keep the door open for trade, we may spread civilization, protect the oppressed, and establish peace among the nations. [Cheers.] Let none who have an opportunity of promoting a union so beneficent neglect it. The banker and the merchant must do their part.

“ Again, the hand of commerce was designed
 “ To associate all the branches of mankind ;
 “ And if a boundless plenty be the robe,
 “ Trade is the golden girdle to the globe—
 “ Each climate needs what other climes produce,
 “ And offers something to the general use.” [Cheers.]

My lords and gentlemen, out of our mutual dependence in matters of trade a union for still nobler purposes is certain to grow. I hail our meeting this evening as one of many incidents of the happiest augury for the future, and it is with the greatest privilege that I propose for your acceptance the New-York Chamber of Commerce, associating with the toast the name of Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP. [Cheers.]

The toast was received with acclamation.

Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, who was received with great cheering, in responding, said :

Speech of Mr. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is said that kind words are the music of the world. For the gracious and kindly words with which you have made us welcome, and for the generous warmth of our

reception manifested in every eye and felt in the clasp of every hand, it is my privilege as much as pleasure, representing as I do my Associates here, to tender to you on behalf of the New-York Chamber of Commerce our profound thanks. It was a happy inspiration that dictated your courteous invitation to this Banquet, and if our coming together at this time serves to bind in closer ties the relations between the two nations, our highest hopes and expectations will be fulfilled, [cheers,] and we shall count it a high honor to have been here. Perhaps it will be interesting to you and to this august assembly to know a little about the history of the New-York Chamber. The first organization of our Chamber was in the year 1768, and is older by many years than the Republic and the Constitution of the United States. The object of that companionship was to extend the blessings of commerce not only on our side of the water, but to cultivate the same relations with you and other portions of the world. In the year 1770 we induced GEORGE III., King of England, France and Ireland, the Defender of the Faith, to grant to us a Royal Charter. This Charter not only antedates the birth of our Republic as well as our Constitution, but it antedates the Revolution. Under that Charter it was distinctly stated that it was to perpetuate the blessings of commerce which had been extended throughout the world at that time, and incidentally the King hoped that our organization would not only be a blessing to ourselves, but that it would be a blessing to Great Britain. In this Charter mention is also made of the amount of real estate the Chamber was to hold, providing that it should not exceed at any time the clear yearly value of £3,000. We were at that time a Colony of the British Empire. The population of the City of New-York did not exceed 30,000, and the population of the entire country was about three millions. The value of the commercial relations then

existing between our country and yours amounted to the small sum of fourteen million dollars. But imbibing from you the habit of industry and fair dealing, [hear, hear,] we have gone on during these 130 years until now, in the dawn of the Twentieth Century, we come before you, and with no little pride and satisfaction make the statement that the value of the commercial relations between your country and ours during last year amounted to nearly one thousand million dollars. [Cheers.] We are not unmindful, Mr. Chairman, that you are the sharers with us in these great relations. You early instilled into our minds the principles of religion, justice and law, which have grown with our growth and have become a part of our inheritance, and with which we have worked during these past years, [cheers,] and now we come and offer to you our profound acknowledgments. Not only have you given us these principles which we have enjoyed, but, in our commercial life, when we have been in need, by your capital our great resources have been enlarged, our railroads have been built, and mines have been opened and developed, and our commerce extended. And it is not only these things, Mr. Chairman, that we have received, but how many have been the kindly acts of friendship and loyalty which we have found at your hands? [Hear, hear.] I remember, and I say it with infinite gratitude, that in the year 1837, when our country was passing through a disastrous financial distress, when our banks had suspended specie payments, and when our people were discouraged, that one of our loyal and most faithful citizens, Mr. JAMES GORE KING, afterwards the President of our Chamber, visited London, and, by his high character, so impressed your financial men that the Bank of England advanced one million pounds sterling in sovereigns and sent the same by packet to New-York under the control of Mr. KING, to enable the banks in New-York to resume

specie payments, and thus restore confidence to our community. [Cheers.] That bank did a most kindly and magnanimous thing. No stipulation was made as to the return of that money ; neither did they expect or ask for any reward. [Hear, hear.] It was a kindly act, and one that will never be forgotten. [Cheers.] But above all this, when our country was in the strife of civil war, and we were under the apprehension of a divided country and menaced with war from England, your illustrious, noble, beloved, good Queen—God bless her memory—[cheers]—left the sick bed of her husband in order that by her counsel and advice the hand that was lifted against us might be stayed. [Cheers.] Mr. Chairman, we never can forget these things. [Cheers.] We are no rivals—no jealous rivals—we never can be. [Cheers.] We are of the same race, [cheers,] the same blood, [cheers,] we speak the same language, we worship the same God, we read the same Bible. [Cheers.] No, sir, we never can be rivals. Our only rivalry exists in seeing how we can emulate each other in doing those things which tend for civic righteousness and truth. Banding ourselves together hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, heart beating with heart, let us emulate one another, endeavoring to extend to the ends of the earth the blessings of our civil and religious liberty, to tell the world of the holy brotherhood of man. [Cheers.] And now, Mr. Chairman, before I sit down, I want to thank you again for this unbounded hospitality, for the opportunity of seeing so many of your distinguished representatives and citizens, and above all I must utter the feelings of my heart for that opportunity afforded to us last Saturday of taking by the hand your noble King and Queen. [Loud cheers.] That was an event we shall never forget, and its memory will never be effaced as long as we live. [Cheers.] Mr. Chairman, as you know, we are building for ourselves a home in the City of New-York ; its foundation is laid

in granite, which means solidity; its structure is of steel, which indicates strength; its walls are of white marble, the emblem of purity. [Cheers.] In a year from now we are expecting to consecrate that building to the noble cause of commerce, and with it, sir, we expect to consecrate ourselves to the cause of civic righteousness and truth. [Cheers.] In the language of one of your countrymen, U. S., which stands for the United States, stands also for “Us,” for we are one. [Loud cheers.] It gives me pleasure on behalf of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, of which I have the honor to be President, to extend to you, Sir, and to your associates, a most cordial invitation to be with us in a year from now, and witness with us the opening of our new building. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

“COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.”

The Right Hon. Lord AVEBURY, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and Vice-President of the London Chamber of Commerce, who was received with cheers, said :

Speech of the Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury.

LORD BRASSEY, YOUR EXCELLENCY, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : The toast which I have now the honor of proposing to you is one which will appeal to us all. We are a commercial nation, and when I say that I am speaking not only for us here in the British Isles, but for our friends whom we are welcoming from the other side of the water. And yet I venture to think that the full advantages of commerce are not quite appreciated amongst many of our fellow-countrymen. It seems to be often supposed that if one person makes a profit somebody else must make a loss. But, on the

contrary, Commerce, as Mercy, is twice blessed, for it blesses both him who gives and him who takes. [Cheers.] Again we often hear doleful remarks that at present our imports are so much greater than our exports that we are being ruined by the cheap goods which are sent into our country. My lords and gentlemen, the exports are the payment which we make for our imports, and the cheaper we get food and raw materials the more money we have to fructify in our own pockets. [Cheers.] In two well known lines of CANNING he made the complaint that

“ In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch
Is giving too little and asking too much.”

But now we are hearing exactly the opposite complaint, that foreign nations insist on selling us too much and taking too little in payment; [laughter;] that they charge their own countrymen high prices and dump down—I believe that is the expression—the rest of their produce cheaply to us. [Laughter.] I do not know that we have any great reason to complain if that is the case. [Hear, hear.] And I do not know whether I have not understated the case in saying that commerce is twice blessed, because I think I may claim a three-fold blessing, for commerce is, after all, the great peacemaker of the world. [Cheers.] We have the highest authority for saying that blessed are the peacemakers. I sometimes think that commerce has done even more than religion in that respect. Differences of religion sometimes separate nations, but commerce is never militant. It binds us all together in links of gold like marriage rings. [Cheers.] And then again I have to couple with this toast prosperity to manufactures. Well, not being a manufacturer myself, sometimes when I go to some of the great manufactories of this country I look at them with admiration almost approaching to

awe. The alchemists of the middle ages and the magicians of pre-historic times seem to me to have been nothing to the manufacturers of to-day. They seem to possess both the philosopher's stone and ALADDIN's lamp rolled into one, and while the alchemists of the middle ages only dreamt of one philosopher's stone, manufacturers of to day appear to be able to turn every stone into gold. [Cheers.] But tempting as this theme would be to enlarge upon, we have come together to-night not to listen to English speakers, but to those whom we have the honor and pleasure of welcoming from the other side of the water, and, tempting as it may be, I am sure you will not expect or wish that I should enlarge upon so interesting a theme. With the toast I have the privilege of coupling the name of Mr. HEPBURN, who was the Comptroller of the Currency in the United States, and whom we welcome now as a brother banker, and Mr. HIGGINS, who is largely interested in American railways, to whom I am sure the insurance world would wish to give a very hearty welcome. And last, but not least, if they will allow me to say so, I may couple that admirable representative of our English manufactures, Mr. W. J. PIRRIE. We, gentlemen, are engaged not in any unfriendly rivalry or competition with our friends on the other side of the water, but we feel that the manufacturers are guarantee for the peace of the world, and give us reasonable hope for progress and prosperity not only to the two nations in which we are primarily interested, but also to the rest of the civilized world. [Cheers and hear, hear.] I am sure, therefore, that you will drink with all enthusiasm prosperity to commerce and to manufactures, coupled with the names of those gentlemen to whom I have just alluded.

The toast was received with acclamation.

Mr. A. FOSTER HIGGINS, of the New-York Chamber

of Commerce, who was also greeted in a cordial manner, in responding said :

Speech of Mr. A. Foster Higgins, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LONDON : For many years I have heard a tradition that "you can never be sure that an Englishman has extended to you his confidence until he has invited you to dinner." Well, gentlemen, we are now in the full enjoyment of this positive proof of your implicit trust and confidence in us. Our honored President has already, in his official capacity, acknowledged in fitting terms our sincere appreciation of this honor thus conferred on our ancient Chamber by the Chamber of Commerce of London, in which we, each of us, most heartily join. [Cheers.]

A much deeper feeling on our part now exists, the growth of events which have happened since the inception of the invitation we are now enjoying. [Cheers.]

At a memorable meeting, held especially at the rooms of our Chamber in New-York in commemoration of the recent death of your glorious Queen, in most impressive terms one of our most honored citizens narrated certain incidents, of which he had personal knowledge, connected with the late Queen. He told how your Prime Minister, knowing the anxiety with which Her Majesty, in 1860, awaited the intelligence of how her son and heir to the throne had been received in our turbulent and excitable country, took Mr. RUSSELL, the one reciting the incident, personally to Her Majesty, who listened with intense interest to every sentence and incident of the reception in New-York. And when she heard how unanimous, spontaneous and sincere had been that reception, she again and again repeated aloud to herself, "I never can forget it ! I never can forget it ?" Do we not well know how sacredly she kept that

pledge, and in our subsequent trying hours, and, in fact, during her whole reign, how sincerely her invaluable friendship was always exhibited in our favor, whatever influences were exerted to the contrary? That this kindly feeling was reciprocated by all the fair-minded thinking people of the United States I most heartily assure you, and occasional bursts of emotion would, in confirmation thereof, betray themselves, as, notably, when our Admiral in the Eastern waters uttered that immortal saying, "Blood is thicker than water," and again, when the victorious fleet under Admiral SAMPSON returned to New-York, the first vessel it met as it passed the harbor bar was the steamship "Campania," floating the English national flag. As it was dipped in salutation to the victorious fleet, the band of the Admiral on his flag ship burst forth with the music of "God Save the Queen." [Cheers.]

And, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this feeling still exists, and, with the experience of this delegation, is certain to be intensified and increased. It is difficult in words to express to you how surprised and gratified we all were at the very gracious reception accorded to us on Saturday last by your King EDWARD and his lovely Queen ALEXANDRA ; its freedom from all restraints of cold etiquette, its unmistakable cordiality and friendship were taken by each and every one of us as an evidence of their Majesties' feeling to our country, and as such will we ever believe and report it. [Cheers.]

But, Mr. Chairman, I am wandering from the domain called for by the toast to which I am called upon to respond—"Commerce." [Cheers.]

In its larger and fuller sense, I take it, the subject embraces not only the bare exchanges of the products and manufactures of our respective countries, but is intended to embrace the innumerable results flowing from the primal incidents of such exchanges—the

multitude of other necessarily consequent and attendant details producing infinite items of correspondence, banking, freighting, insurance, etc., etc., all leading to a more intimate knowledge of each other ; a study, conviction and trust in respective characters ; the holding and keeping up of high standards of conducting all these affairs, and so advancing not only the facilities of interchange, but the principles governing and actuating the entire mass of merchants, and lifting and elevating each individual member thereof. It is, therefore, I think, my privilege to omit all dry statistics or comparisons of the exports and imports of our respective countries. When one reads such a noble editorial as was contained in your daily, *The Telegraph*, of Monday last, the conviction is quickly gathered that the situation is perfectly understood, and is being examined and studied carefully, and will be profited by. [Cheers.]

Mr. Chairman, I cannot refrain from a reference to two great problems our country and nation have been and are now engaged in. [Cheers.]

The first is that produced by our impulsive invitation to the world to find in America a refuge from known and even imagined evils and wrongs. In response, we have been deluged with what certainly may be named, without undue severity, as the turbulent and dissatisfied of almost every nation of the civilized world. To take this and amalgamate it with the much smaller mass descended from our forefathers, to reduce it to a due observance of law and order, to repress its unreasonable demands, and teach it the difference between liberty and license ; to bring about a regard for the rights of others, and to impress upon its members a sense of public duty,—to do this has been a work that has heretofore destroyed republics and appalled statesmanship. Still, gentlemen, we have in the main succeeded. Education, the dissemination of information by means of our wonderful public press, the contact of mind with mind,

accompanying the restless and unprecedented travelling of our people, and particularly the unmistakable nature and effect of the multitude of institutions of mercy and charity everywhere existing and being established over the land, are all working their heaven ; and we have many convincing proofs that we are not, as a nation, living in vain. But in making this reference my object is to beg of you, your rulers and nation, to be patient with us—not to mistake the local, temporary outbursts of temper, animosity and spleen, as in any degree whatever indicative of national feeling—but as due to the fact that we are not yet homogeneous, but are still largely conglomerate. The other problem is whether Democracy, as a principle, can be made productive of the higher and highest standards of life. It will be remembered that ADAM SMITH, the founder of the science of Political Economy, with STUART MILL and all their successors of elementary writers on this subject, lay it down as a principle—that the “selfishness of mankind” is the governing principle controlling them. And from this they make deductions as to what will be the necessary result of any known cause in the events of communities and nations. Now, sir, suppose one hundred years ago, and at the beginning of our national existence, consultation with one of these philosophers had taken place, and the infant state of slavery had been under discussion and its future contemplated. It is admitted to be of immense pecuniary value, if not a necessity, to the settlers. It is seen that naturally it will increase, and that in sixty years it will be a gigantic institution, outweighing every other material interest of the country, claiming and receiving a representation in the House of Congress overshadowing all other political items, producing a growing feeling of intention to preserve, protect and extend it. And with mathematical accuracy it is shown that to get rid of it would cost at least 3,000 millions of dollars, 200,000

lives of our non-slave-holding citizens, be attended with a civil war, and the very foundations of the nation be shaken to their utmost depths. Can it be doubted—in reply to the question—can this ever be? No! would have been the answer. Once permitted to reach that growth, it will be so rooted and grounded in self-interest that the institution will forever remain. Well, gentlemen, we who are here present have seen this very result attained and the great cancer spot on our nation extirpated. What power did it? One heretofore ignored by philosophers, Altruism! Again did we pursue our headlong career. Again did the mad race for money prevail. The absolutely untrammelled field for individual exertion presented by Democracy led to its normal effects. Public duties were treated with indifference, the almighty dollar seemed our god, improper and incompetent men governed us—and we seemed lost in materiality. Suddenly there arises a cry for help from suffering humanity in our immediate neighborhood—for a moment there seemed a hesitancy—the world at large had seen similar and worse things without interfering—it would be at great cost, risk of being misunderstood, they were no immediate concern of ours—why not let it alone? The reply soon broke forth in a torrent. Hundreds of thousands who had been regarded as pursuing each his own advantage, sprang forward as volunteers. The evil was soon put down, and its cause repressed. You may believe me, gentlemen, when I assert that never was a war undertaken which was so entirely in behalf of humanity as our late war with Spain, and I am very sure the world will see in all our acts the sequences only forced on us by consistency in the accomplishment of that end. May I be permitted just here to utter a few words in connection with your war in South Africa. Alas! how many of your valuable countrymen have laid down their lives at the call of duty! It was not necessary to make them understand any of the vexed questions

involved in the war. It was enough that their country called—and they replied by going. Every such act has an endless sequence and result which never die. No, sorrowing hearts, say not it has been all in vain.

“ ’Twas not in vain !
 “ The darkness, anguish and the strife.
 “ Love thrown upon the waters comes again
 “ With quenchless yearnings for a nobler life.”

[Cheers.]

Thus I have tried to show you that under our democratic form of government it has not been impossible to cultivate and advance the grand world-moving power of altruism. It is our delight to know that this sublime, God-like and God-given aspiration equally fills your grand old nation. We look to you to go with us, hand in hand. In the words of your great CHARLES KINGSLEY, “the age of chivalry is never past so long as there is a wrong left unredressed on earth.” We believe that by various means all wrongs will eventually be righted, and principally by the united efforts of the English-speaking race. Let us ever be united in this effort, and keep ever before ourselves and our descendants the words of our philosopher, EMERSON :

“ Though love repine and reason chafe,
 “ There came a voice without reply ;
 “ ’Tis man’s perdition to be safe
 “ When for the truth he ought to die.”

[Loud cheers.]

Speech of Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. BARTON HEPBURN, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, rose amid cheers to further respond. He said :

MY LORD PRESIDENT, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : The history of the world’s progress records

the survival of the fittest, and to a very considerable extent the survival of the "fightest." Those epochs in history that seem to have shed the greatest blessings upon mankind are cast in martial splendor and distinguished by military and naval heroes as well as great statesmen. Certain it is that no nation can extend or expand its commerce upon the high seas except it has a navy with power commensurate for its protection. [Hear, hear.] The commercial prosperity of a nation is largely dependent upon its land and sea power. That government is best which, being strongest, utilizes its power to promote those cardinal principles, liberty and justice, upon which all true prosperity is based. [Cheers.] Great Britain, in extending its dominion, is entitled to this encomium. Wherever the British flag has been planted, material, moral and financial advancement has inevitably followed. [Cheers.] A high sense of commercial honor, the inviolability of contract and the open door are among the blessings that follow British rule. [Cheers.]

The Bank of England has become a world-wide synonym of financial strength—the pound sterling the standard of value, and English the language of commerce. [Cheers.] All this has been accomplished by the marvellous energy of your marvellous Empire. In the development of our commerce and the promotion of our manufactures, we propose to help maintain these conditions. [Hear, hear.] We are proud of our descent, proud of our common heritage, and proud of our common ambition to make the world better as we contend for the good things that the world has to offer. [Cheers.]

Our currency, relieved as it is from all danger from the silver heresy, is not unlike yours. Silver serves as a medium of exchange for the ordinary transactions of the people, while the larger are represented by gold, and all rest securely upon a gold basis. The sound money

issue gave to President McKINLEY his first election. In March, 1900, his Administration placed upon the statute books a law providing for refunding the presently maturing indebtedness into bonds distinctly and in terms made payable in gold ; and better still, the letter of the law says that the present gold dollar "shall be a standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity." And the Secretary was given power to carry out the provisions of this law. With this law upon the statute books, with the issue thus sharply defined, the question was debated in the great forum of the people during the last Presidential campaign and the pronouncement in favor of the gold standard was overwhelming. You may safely repose confidence in the American people. [Cheers.] Whenever a question is presented involving either national honor or commercial honor they will be found true as steel and good as gold. [Loud cheers.] We believe the dollar to be the peer of the pound, full panoplied and equipped to wage successfully the battle of commerce.

In another respect we seem to be emulating your example. I think that I may safely say that England maintained a protective tariff until the prosperity of her industries outgrew its necessity. The United States seems entering upon a similar stage. Over two years ago President McKINLEY, in the course of a speech in the City of Boston, said : "We are not talking about tariff now." In his many speeches delivered during his recent trip across the continent he made no allusion to the tariff whatever, but placed great emphasis upon the necessity of cultivating outside markets in order to foster our various industries. Representative BABCOCK, Chairman of the Republican National Campaign Committee, has stated that the tariff will be taken off from

all so-called "trust commodities." It is not difficult to understand this changed and changing condition of sentiment across the Atlantic. The consolidation of kindred industries and the concentration of vast amounts of capital under a single control have materially increased the efficiency of our mills both as to maximum output and minimum time of delivery. Our ability to produce has so far outgrown our capacity to consume that the open door is rapidly becoming the shibboleth of America.

As bankers we have heretofore stood at the wharf ready to make advances upon the incoming cargo until the same should find sale and distribution. Hereafter, recognizing these changed conditions, we must make advances to the manufacturer in order to enable him to purchase his raw material, carry his loans while the same is worked up into finished product, follow the finished product with bill of lading to the foreign mart of consumption, transfer the same to the returning cargo of barter, and finally receive our pay when this return cargo is assimilated in our home markets. In other words, we must do what you bankers have been doing for generations, and all this must we do in order that our capital may be employed and earn its increment and our labor be employed and be self-sustaining.

We feel that in all respects our international relations are becoming closer and more firmly allied. [Cheers.] The not distant future is likely to see the route of commerce, as the present sees the route of travel, cross the Atlantic, cross the American continent, and cross the Pacific to the point of destination. You have a great dominion on the North American continent, in area surpassing the United States, bound in the future to become largely populous, with corresponding power and resources. As the desirable land open to settlement in the United States diminishes, the tide of home-seekers will inevitably cross the northern border. And while

South Africa may have a prior claim upon British enterprise and British capital for a time, I firmly believe that Canada is bound to become and remain the strongest state in your colonial empire. [Cheers.] With parallel boundaries and parallel interests, with kindred ties and kindred institutions, with united purpose and united power, we will, as we contend in harmony for primacy in trade, strive also for the uplifting of humanity and the proper solution of those great economic and social problems that must ever confront a government of a great people. [Loud cheers.]

The Right Hon. WILLIAM J. PIRRIE, Belfast, also responded :

Speech of the Rt. Hon. William J. Pirrie.

MY LORD PRESIDENT, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN : I feel it a very high honor, indeed, not only to be one of your guests this evening, but also to have been asked to reply to such an important toast as that of "Commerce and Manufactures." I think it will be a gratification to Irishmen to feel that a representative of one of the greatest industries of their country has been invited to take such a prominent part at this important International Banquet—no doubt because the industry I refer to has assisted so materially to bring the old and new world, as well as our great colonies, into close touch with each other. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, a great deal has been written and a great many fears expressed of late with regard to the effect on this country of the growing international competition, and many prophets have uttered many prophecies, mostly doleful, but it has, I think, been left to our countryman, who left us to become an American citizen, and has now returned to his first love—Mr. CARNEGIE—to express what I think is the feeling of

most of us, that America is the only country we have to fear, and that although we may not be able to maintain our monopoly, our supremacy is not necessarily endangered even by American aggression unless we throw it away by our own foolishness. [Hear, hear.] So far from thinking the advent of America into the very forefront of commercial nations an evil, I consider it should be a satisfaction to us to think that we have as rivals men of the same parent stock, swayed very largely by the same impulses, and animated by the same high ideals of commercial integrity and honor. As a manufacturer, or at least one engaged all my life in a large industrial business, I have nothing but admiration for the way in which our American friends have made necessity the mother of invention in manufactures, and have, out of their inventive genius and power of resource, evolved machinery that has revolutionized the workshop. [Hear, hear.] All I trust is, that the lessons taught us by the Americans of the possibilities of industrial success, notwithstanding the high rates of wages they have to pay, will not be lost upon our manufacturers. I personally feel strongly that in very many cases our great works in the old country have been, shall I say, worked to death. There has not been that constant replacing of old machinery with new, which is absolutely essential to progress; and I fear that in many instances the directors or managers have not realized the utter foolishness of neglecting to feed and nourish the goose that lays the golden egg—they should make more liberal provisions for depreciation and for the upkeep, extension and improvement of their works in the shape of new plant, etc., than has, I think, been generally the case, and thus prepare for those great developments that are the natural outcome of international commerce. Fortunately, however, I think we all realize now the importance of modern plant and machinery, and the necessity for keeping in

touch with the latest improvements, however much capital must be sunk in order to compete with other nations—and to-day, I believe, there is a great reaction from the easy-going methods and complacency into which we were drifting, which will be of the greatest benefit to British trade.

It is, of course, impossible to ignore altogether the effect produced on the minds of many of my fellow-countrymen by the recent great developments in America, but I feel that what has happened should only stimulate us to greater efforts, and the very success of America is an argument in our favor, and an encouragement to us—moreover, there is room and scope for both England and America, and it seems to me that a joint partnership of John Bull and Brother Jonathan in a great world enterprise is an ideal worthy of our ambition. [Cheers.]

As for our own country, I think, in quietness and confidence will be our strength, and while some are busily announcing the downfall of England, I shall be surprised if it is not found that we are still making headway. Our manufacturers must realize, however, that it is the duty of nations as well as the practice of individuals to buy in the best and cheapest market, that old ways and methods must give way to new, and work be carried on under the new conditions if it is to be a success, though there are of course, besides this, many changes needed to advance British trade, and we are still seriously handicapped in many ways. When we consider that produce can be brought from the Antipodes to the London market at less cost than from different parts of the United Kingdom, two things are brought home to our minds—one is the neglect of our railways to keep pace with modern requirements, and the other is the remarkable foresight that has been displayed, and the progress made by our shipowners, who have realized the necessity for constant improve-

ment and advancement, and have, in fact, made the pace so fast, that vessels built in many cases only a few years ago are now obsolete or useless for their trade. Fortunately we have so many resources, and we are in such an excellent position, that it seems to me that if we do not get the trade in one way we have opportunities of getting it in another ; that we shall neglect to make use of these opportunities I do not believe, and I am glad of this chance of once more expressing my unabated confidence in my own countrymen and in the future of this country, although I have, as I have said, the greatest admiration for America, and readily concede her a high and commanding position in the destiny of nations. [Cheers.]

We shall doubtless witness in the coming year a keen, and even, perhaps, sometimes a fierce competition, between commercial nations, but I trust there will be less international jealousy as each country realizes that its own prosperity and success may be enhanced by the other's successful development and progress, and in the interest of commerce and manufactures I hope that the relations between the great countries of the world will be characterized by an honorable striving after commercial ideals and success in the arts of peace. [Cheers.]

"OUR KIN BEYOND THE SEA."

The Right Hon. Lord ALVERSTONE, G. C. M. G., Lord Chief-Justice of England, who was received with great cheering, said :

Speech of the Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN :
The hour of the evening at which we have arrived makes



it quite impossible I should deliver to you the carefully prepared oration that I had thought out in order to do honor to this toast. [Laughter.]

There is another reason: Nearly all the sentiments which I thought were my special private property have been taken over by you, my lord, or incorporated in the admirable speech of Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP. [Laughter and cheers.] So like was my intended speech to Mr. JESUP's that my clerk must have purloined the manuscript and given Mr. JESUP the opportunity of bringing out in his own most admirable way the ideas I wished to present to you. [Laughter.] My lords and gentlemen, it being therefore impossible for me, as it would be really unbecoming, to deliver the speech I had intended, I shall content myself at this hour with a very few sentences in proposing to you a sentiment, and that is the sentiment of our kin beyond the sea. [Loud cheers.] Of course, all our hearts and thoughts turn to-night to that branch of our kinsmen who come from the great republic of the west, and from which we hail to-night the guests and friends we have been so glad to welcome. I need not remind you of how all American citizens love to come to the old country and to trace out the place of their ancestors, to find who there are still of their own name. I know, from having occupied an official position for a great many years, that scores, I might say hundreds, of citizens of the United States come to England for that amongst other objects, and, as has been well said, they love to visit the old cathedrals and to feel that they have their share in them, and that the United States as well as Great Britain can claim that noble heritage. [Loud cheers.] I would also remind you in one sentence of how the children of the old mother have shown themselves true to the best instincts of humanity in the glorious way in which the sons of the United States have founded universities almost surpassing the great universities which have had such a

long traditional history in our land. [Cheers.] But that is not the only reason why I ask those who are here to-night who do not come from the United States to welcome them. My reason is because I know from personal experience that you have only to go to the United States, or meet any man of your own profession, or any man to whom you have any introduction, nay, any casual traveller in the steamboat or the train, to receive a hearty welcome—[cheers]—a welcome that convinces you there is something more than the mere skin-deep hospitality which some people think is the only thing necessary to bind people together. Therefore, my lords and gentlemen, I feel that we ought to do honor, if it be only by the heartiness of our greeting, as it cannot be by wealth of words, to this toast. I have perhaps two claims to present this toast to you with the greatest heartiness, with the most absolute sincerity and with a feeling of deep sentiment. I am not only the only living Englishman, but the only Englishman who has ever lived who has been allowed to address the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on two occasions. [Cheers.] I am afraid I did not make much impression upon them, but the result was not altogether unsatisfactory. [Laughter.] My second reason is this : That for twenty-five years of active professional life I was closely connected with many of the leading scientific pioneers of the United States. I had the pleasure and privilege of helping to protect and safeguard their interests in this country, and I can endorse what was said by Lord BRASSEY this evening when he stated that the marvellous strides made by America in every branch of the scientific world during the last twenty-five years will command forever the admiration of the scientific historian, and have conferred untold benefits on every branch of humanity. My lords and gentlemen, I dare not detain you longer, for in my opinion the merit of after-dinner speeches is

not to be gauged by their length. I desire to couple two names with this toast, and they are both names of distinguished men. One is that of a man, I am proud to say a friend of mine for some years, who was one of those who, on my first visit to America, to me a stranger, held out that hospitality and has showed it to me ever since. He is a man of whom we do not conceive that he belongs entirely to America. We think at any rate that one part of His Majesty's dominions has a very large slice or share in ANDREW CARNEGIE. [Cheers.] And it would ill become me in his presence to say more about him except that he sets an example which many Englishmen and Americans might well follow. [Cheers.] I am sure you will agree with me he is one fully worthy to respond to this sentiment I have so unworthily presented to you. The other gentleman, well known to many of you, whom I have seen for the first time to-night, Mr. GRISCOM, has a strong claim to a hearty welcome from you all, for he only arrived in this country barely a few hours ago ; and notwithstanding the fact that he was late in London and missed seeing the Derby, he has come here to-night to respond to this toast. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, nobody is more conscious than I am how unworthy altogether has been the language in which I have presented to you those sentiments, mainly due, in fact, to the unwarranted outrage on my property which has been perpetrated by Mr. JESUP. [Laughter.] But I do commend to you the sentiment of our kinsmen beyond the sea, and I couple with it the names of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE and Mr. GRISCOM.

The toast was drunk with acclamation.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, Vice-President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, who met with an enthusiastic welcome, was the first to respond :

Speech of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Vice-President of the New-York
Chamber of Commerce.

LADIES, MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN :
I am too old at public speaking not to follow the illustrious example of the noble lord who has just taken his seat. At this hour of the night there is nothing for us to do who have any regard for those who are to follow, but to speak only for a few moments. I am more fortunate than the noble lord, because I am informed that my speech, which I was careful to hand to the Associated Press, because all my other colleagues have done so, [laughter,] has already been telegraphed. I said to the reporter, " You do not want my speech—suppose I do not deliver it, I only have a few notes." " Well," he said, " This is how we manage it. Our man stands there, and when Mr. JESUP gets up we cable, 'Release JESUP.' " [Laughter.] And when Lord BRASSEY is through, "Release BRASSEY," and when you are through we telegraph the words, "Release CARNEGIE." Well, gentlemen, think of the relief that I get, think of the relief I am going to give you by not inflicting that speech upon you. You can read it all to-morrow morning cabled back. [Laughter.] But I wish to say this, Mr. Chairman, most fortunate was the choice you made of the noble lord to propose the toast of our kin beyond the sea. We consider him one of us. We know him; he is one of the connecting links that span the Atlantic and serve to bind us together; he is equally liked and honored on both sides of the Atlantic. [Cheers.] I will only speak of two notes that have been struck in the speeches, one by President JESUP, where he said there could be no jealous rivalry between nations. Well, I think the adage, that two of a trade can never agree, must have arisen because two or three retail shopkeepers in the same street were jealous of each other—perhaps the tailors of

Tooley Street may have given rise to it, It has no place with the captains of industry. I appeal to the leading gentlemen here, many of them who control the business relations of the two countries. Is it not true that the closest friendship, the truest and best friends that you have got are those you have formed among your own competitors? [Cheers.] Such is my experience. There can be no jealousy between us, for the reason that that is not lost which a friend gets. That is the adage of the present day. But there is another sentiment that has occurred to me which will succeed that. Some of these days let us English speaking people of any part of the world never consider that lost which any part of the race in any part of the world still holds. [Cheers.] To-night, in every speech, there has been that indication of longing for reconciliation, for the drawing closer together of the two great branches of that race which comprise the whole of it. Gentlemen, there are only two flags in the English speaking race, and if ever those two flags are unfurled together side by side for the peace of the world, to preserve the peace of the world against all disturbances, be the foe one or many, or a combination of foes, let the fates pity that foe. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, this is a unique meeting; it has never occurred before, but I trust that we are to have many reciprocal unions of the Chambers of Commerce of the two great metropoli of the races. Perhaps we shall not always be favored with such an Ambassador as the present one, perhaps we shall not be always favored with such friends, but whatever comes—I speak in the presence of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs—if ever the Cabinets of the two countries cannot settle any difference that arises between us by peaceable arbitration, or themselves without going to arbitration, I propose to them that the question be referred to the Chambers of Commerce of London and New-York. [Loud cheers.] That is the final tribunal. As the

Chairman has just told us, we stand for peace, for the peace of the world. The motto that every Chamber of Commerce should carry, is peace and good will to man. [Cheers.] We will settle, if submitted to us, any question that arises between the two branches of the race, with peace, and give to both peace and honor. [Loud cheers.] I tell you no statesman or body of statesmen can bring about war between these two branches without dishonor. [Hear, hear.] One point more—carrying out the idea of the race drawing together—because when we speak of our race drawing together we only mean the two branches. I hold that the day is coming when patriotism of race will arise, not to supplant that precious sentiment, patriotism in any country, but to supplement it, to extend it, and to dignify it, and make it something of which our race will be prouder than of any other victory it has ever obtained. Patriotic Englishmen, patriotic Welshmen, patriotic Irishmen, patriotic Scotchmen, patriotic New-Yorkers, patriotic Pennsylvanians, patriotic Virginians, patriotic Canadians—patriotic Britons or patriotic Americans, as we may individually be, we should not rest content with that, but we should look forward to the day when we shall be patriotic members of the whole English-speaking race. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, who was also received with acclamation, said :

Speech of Mr. Clement A. Griscom, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN : I am different from my friend, Mr. CARNEGIE, in one respect, that my speech has not been given to the press. I am very happy that I have been assigned to respond to this

toast, for it is the one which appeals to me beyond all others to which you have listened. The merchant shipping is the symbol of an enlightened nation expanding through those traits on which rests the brotherhood of man. Empires have been created by the sword, but they have soon collapsed. The greatness which comes from commerce is founded on civilization itself. You are the subjects of a Sovereign whose morning drum-beat following the sun, circles the earth with one continuous stream of the martial airs of England. But a truer index of your greatness than WEBSTER's familiar metaphor are your fleets under the red flag. [Hear, hear.] Bearing upon every sea products of every soil, they contribute to the welfare and comfort of the whole world, as well as to your own wealth. International trade was worthily dignified by one of your most profound thinkers as the great permanent security for the uninterrupted progress of the ideas, the constitution and the character of the human race. Until the race steps backwards, and right becomes wrong, a nation with the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom must abide a mighty power. [Cheers.] Within the past few years the United States have expanded by the force of circumstances which could not be foreseen. It is natural that my country should aspire to a share in the ocean carrying trade. Events compel us to take part in the responsibility as well as in the emoluments of the dominion of the seas. Whatever steps may be taken towards this end by the sagacity of our law makers, the skill of our ship builders, the enterprise and skill of our ship owners, one spirit animates us, that the ocean is large enough for all, and that equality of conditions shall not be disturbed by unfair discrimination. The President of the United States has already advocated the incorporation in the permanent law of civilized nations the principle that all private property on the sea, not contraband of war, shall be exempt

from capture by belligerents. Our coasts are liberally lighted, our harbors are buoyed and lighted all free of cost for the benefit of shipping, and the charges on shipping for general control are small and equally imposed. The Federal Constitution prohibits an export tax on coal. [Laughter.] The United States proposes soon to begin, at its own expense, the great work which remains to be done for the expansion of the world's shipping and commerce, the construction of a canal across the isthmus separating the Atlantic from the Pacific. Whatever route may be chosen, whatever preliminary negotiations may be necessary, I am confident American sentiment will sustain me in asserting that the canal shall be open on equal terms to the shipping of all nations; [cheers;] that no special commercial privileges in return for our investment will be sought for the United States; and, in accordance with our national policy the charges on shipping using the canal will be no more than are necessary for its official administration. [Hear, hear.] The canal is to be the first contribution of the United States to the new American development of this century. [Cheers.] The canal will not probably bring about such changes in shipping and commerce as did the construction of the Suez Canal, but it will give increased facilities for communication between Europe and Western America, between the Northern, Southern and Eastern States with those of the West. In Her reign your gracious Sovereign Queen saw the shipping returns of the Australian colonies grow to exceed those of the United Kingdom when the City of Melbourne was founded. Only the seer can predict the possibilities to American shipping in the construction of the Trans-isthmian Canal, and the development of the trade of the Pacific Ocean. To obtain a share of the enormous ocean trade of the future it must be chiefly to the Pacific we look. The United States, I believe, will adopt practical, straight-

forward measures. The relations of our trans-continental railroads to our export trade are such that already the time is here when those routes must be, by means of steamships under the same control, projected across the oceans. Nowadays capital is international. Your guineas helped to build the railroads of our country, and our dollars are now going into British ships. We hope in time to be able to do more for our own shipbuilding. Our plants are not yet specialized. Our capital and labor are not so accurately sub-divided as yours, but we are advancing. With the co-operation of our Government we trust that soon on the great ocean trade routes the flag of the United States will fly side by side with that of Great Britain. My countrymen do not envy you the source of your strength. The world's second seaport welcomes the steamship as much as does London, the first seaport, because we are learning from you. We have aspirations like those you have already realized. Shortly after the cable had shocked the Western world by announcing the sad tidings of the death of your beloved Queen, I was walking by our Independence Hall, from whose steps was read the Declaration of Independence, and I found the American flag on the spire flying at half-mast, a spontaneous act of affection and respect more significant from that spire than any other, which evidenced the underlying feeling of the American people, and the reflection was forced upon me that that affection and respect, stronger than treaties, ensured the progress of the civilization of the world. [Loud cheers.]

Owing to the lateness of the hour it was found necessary to omit the next toast on the toast list, "Our British Guests and the Institutions they Represent," which was to have been proposed by Mr. THOMAS F.

BLACKWALL, Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, and responded to by the Right Hon. Lord HILLINGDON, President of the Institute of Bankers. The toast was omitted with much regret.

"THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

The last toast of the evening was that of "The London Chamber of Commerce," and, on rising to propose it, His Excellency the Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States, received a hearty greeting.

Speech of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador.

MR. PRESIDENT, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I rise to propose a loyal benediction in offering the last toast in honor of the London Chamber, which I shall do without more ado, and in as few words as possible. This London Chamber of Commerce has done a noble and magnanimous act in thus extending the right hand of friendship to the most formidable rivals they have in the kindred nation across the sea, an act of friendship which, I believe, speaks the true sentiments of the vast majority of the people on both sides of the Atlantic towards the other nation. [Cheers.] It confirms the conviction that rests strongly in my mind that commerce, no matter what has been its history in the past, is now, and in the future will be, the real pacifier, the peace maker, the blessing, the common and mutual blessing of all mankind. It suggests, moreover, that there is room enough in the world for these two branches of the English speaking race each to follow out its own destiny without coming into conflict with the other, that their interests are so inextricably united that any real con-

flict between them is impossible. [Hear, hear.] I trust, gentlemen, that this visit which this notable gathering of Americans has made here will be returned speedily, and returned often, not by the merchants only, or the lawyers, or the judges, but by the statesmen, and the writers, and the engineers, and the mechanics and the workingmen, [cheers,] so that we shall be better acquainted with each other, because all that is necessary to make us in future absolutely fast and close friends is that we shall be, day by day and year by year, better acquainted than we have been before. [Cheers.] And so, as we have kept the peace for the last eighty-six years, I believe, by the means I have indicated, we shall be able to keep it for the next 860. [Cheers.] Therefore, gentlemen, I give you health and prosperity to the London Chamber of Commerce, and I couple with it the name of that distinguished past president, Mr. ALBERT SANDEMAN, who will address you now. [Cheers.]

The toast having been duly honored :

Mr. ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, Past-President of the London Chamber of Commerce and ex-Governor of the Bank of England, responded :

Speech of Mr. Albert G. Sandeman, Past-President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN : I could have wished that one of the three past Presidents who are here to-night might have been chosen to respond to the toast which they could have done better than I. We have Lord AVEBURY, the distinguished President ; Mr. TRITTON, who was a distinguished President, and Sir ALBERT K. ROLLIT, who was my predecessor. I wish to thank Mr. CHOATE, the American

Ambassador, most warmly for the kind words he has used in speaking of the London Chamber of Commerce. And I wish to return the warm thanks of the Chamber of Commerce of London to him for the kind co-operation he has given to the Chamber, especially in the service he rendered in the reception of our American friends. [Cheers.] I am perhaps the proper person to respond to this toast, being the last ex-President and having had the advantage of being President of the London Chamber of Commerce when the invitation to the New-York Chamber was sent and kindly accepted by them. [Hear, hear.] I have also to acknowledge the many kind messages which we have received from time to time from the New-York Chamber, not the least of them being the kind expressions they sent on the occasion of the loss of our great Queen. [Hear, hear.] I do not wish to trouble you with a long speech, but I cannot sit down without expressing my thanks and those of the Chamber to the Organizing Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, who have enabled arrangements for the reception of our friends to be carried out, and I would couple with that our thanks to the staff of the London Chamber, whose labors, you may imagine, have not been light. [Hear, hear.] I also wish to express, as I know you would wish to express, our thanks to the Grocers' Company for so kindly allowing us to have this entertainment in their great hall. [Cheers.] I have also to thank especially the Worshipful Master of the Company, Mr. MURRAY MARSHALL, for his great aid in our operations. [Cheers.] We are extremely thankful to him for allowing us to have an exhibition of their beautiful ancient plate, which is a privilege not generally accorded to those to whom they are sometimes kind enough to lend their hall. [Cheers.] This is an occasion on which one's feelings rather overcome one. I was very much impressed with the speech of Mr. JESUP, whose expressions touched me extremely

and were most gratifying to all of us. [Cheers.] With regard to the remarks that have been made as to our competing with our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, I would say that the more we know of them the better we are prepared to meet the competition we have with them, and if we can learn from them how to meet them in trade competition, they may learn from us something too, and altogether we may bring our commercial affairs into line for the benefit of both countries. [Cheers.] I thank you most heartily for the kind expressions you have used towards the London Chamber of Commerce. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman then declared the Banquet at an end.

RECEPTION BY LORD BRASSEY.

The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K. C. B., President of the London Chamber of Commerce, gave a private reception to the American delegates at his residence, 24 Park Lane, W., from ten to twelve, P. M., on Thursday, June 6th, which was attended by a large number of very distinguished guests.

RECEPTION BY THE LORD MAYOR.

On Friday, June 7th, the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff VAUGHAN MORGAN and Mr. Sheriff LAWRENCE, M. P., received the delegates in the saloon of the Mansion House at 12.30, P. M. The civic party included the City Marshal, the Mace Bearer, the Sword Bearer and the Recorder, in their respective robes, and formed a most picturesque group. In the midst of the busy hours of the day it was naturally difficult for business men to spare the time to take part in a social function. But, recognizing the unique char-

acter of the occasion and desirous of doing honor to the members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, many of the foremost men in the City of London managed to get away from the cares of business for an hour and attend the ceremony. Among those present were the following, in addition to the American visitors :

The Rt. Hon. Lord BRASSEY.
 The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF MEATH.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord AVEBURY.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord REVELSTOKE.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.
 Sir MARK W. COLLET.
 Alderman Sir JOSEPH DIMSDALE, M. P.
 Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, M. P.
 Sir DOUGLAS FOX.
 Sir E. GOURLAY.
 Sir WILLIAM H. QUAYLE JONES.
 Sir JOHN JACKSON.
 Sir HIRAM S. MAXIM.
 Sir SAMUEL MONTAGU.
 Sir W. D. PEARSON, M. P.
 Sir JOHN H. PULESTON.
 Sir ALBERT K. ROLLIT, M. P.
 Sir VINCENT KENNETT-BARRINGTON.
 Mr. ALBERT G. SANDEMAN.
 Mr. THOMAS F. BLACKWELL.
 Mr. J. INNES ROGERS.
 Col. W. J. ALT.
 Mr. E. T. AGIUS.
 Mr. S. B. BOULTON.
 Mr. ALEX. HARGREAVES BROWN.
 Mr. C. LANGDON DAVIES.
 Mr. CHARLES CHARLETON.
 Mr. HENRY CLARKE.
 Mr. NATHANIEL L. COHEN.

Mr. J. DENISON-PENDER.
 Mr. WILLIAM FIELD, M. P.
 Mr. JOHN S. GILLIAT.
 Mr. M. P. GRACE.
 Mr. CHARLES A. HANSON.
 Mr. GEORGE N. HOOPER.
 Mr. W. BECKET HILL.
 Mr. JOHN J. JACKSON.
 Mr. FRANK JOHNSTON.
 Mr. W. KESWICK, M. P.
 Dr. WALTER LEAF.
 Mr. C. SETON LINDSAY.
 The Hon. CHARLES N. LAWRENCE.
 Mr. S. HOPE MORLEY.
 Mr. MAGNUS MOWAT.
 Mr. SIDNEY MORSE.
 Col. ROPER PARKINGTON.
 Major S. FLOOD PAGE.
 Mr. ISAAC SELIGMAN.
 Mr. ALBERT SPICER.
 Mr. FELIX O. SCHUSTER.
 Mr. E. SPEYER.
 Mr. J. H. TRITTON.
 Mr. FREDERICK WHINNEY.
 Mr. ROBERT WALES.

At the conclusion of the reception the guests were conducted by the Lord Mayor into the Egyptian Hall. After grouping themselves around the civic party, Lord BRASSEY advanced and introduced the visitors to the Lord Mayor.

Speech of the Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MY LORD MAYOR: These gentlemen are here at the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, an in-

vation which was given some time ago in recognition of the good offices of the members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce at a time when we were engaged in difficult negotiations with the Government of the United States. Their influence was used in the interests of peaceful solutions, and we have desired to mark our appreciation of their friendship for this country, the influence which they have always exercised in the cause of peace and good relations, and we are proud to welcome them amongst us to-day. [Hear, hear.] My Lord Mayor, it would be felt by them and by the members of the London Chamber that no welcome in this old country would be, as it were, complete without the sanction of the chief magistrate of this ancient and noble capital. [Hear, hear.] We appreciate extremely your kindness and your sympathy with the occasion and we thank you from our hearts for your kind welcome this morning. [Cheers.]

The Lord Mayor, in reply, said :

Speech of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

MY LORD BRASSEY AND GENTLEMEN : You will allow me in the first place, I am sure, to thank Lord BRASSEY for his great kindness in coming here this morning and in introducing to me and to my sheriffs the distinguished gentlemen who form a great portion possibly of the New-York Chamber of Commerce ; at all events they are those who are representatives of that Chamber. I desire to assure them how cordial is the welcome which, as the Chief Magistrate of the City, I wish to extend to them on the occasion of their visit to the Mansion House. And I desire to do that not alone on my own behalf, nor alone on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, but especially on behalf of the citizens of London generally. [Hear, hear.] The

Mansion House, as you know, my Lord BRASSEY, has on various occasions been honored by a visit from many eminent men coming from all parts of the world ; but I doubt if any occasion has yet arisen upon which the Chief Magistrate has had a greater or better occasion to congratulate himself than I have to-day on the visit with which these gentlemen have so kindly honored me ; [hear, hear ;] and I hope they will be good enough to take back with them to New-York the assurance that they have received here this morning a welcome not only cordial but a welcome of the utmost possible sincerity. We recognize in their presence here to-day the cordial feelings that they desire should animate and permeate the relations and the connections between England and America ; [hear, hear ;] and I am quite sure that few things, if any, can better promote that good understanding, that perfect amity which should subsist between two great nations, combined the greatest nations in the world, speaking one and the same language, more than gatherings such as this. [Hear, hear.] It has been gratifying to us to know that the representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce were received in so markedly friendly a manner by the American Chamber of New-York some few years since, and it is a matter of great gratification to us to know and to believe that the London Chamber of Commerce have not been slow in reciprocating the reception that they received on the occasion to which I have ventured to refer. I venture to hope that the gentlemen from New-York who have honored us with their presence here to-day will carry back with them a pleasant reminiscence of their visit to the City of London, and will believe that they, at all times, will be most welcome here, [hear, hear,] and in the community of feeling and the good understanding which is promoted by such visits we are quite sure that they are doing one of the greatest and most useful works that

can possibly be accomplished. You will permit me to say, in conclusion, I am sure, that I was very much struck in reading in the papers yesterday the statesman-like speech which you, Lord BRASSEY, if you will permit me to say so, made at the great gathering on Wednesday evening. That, in combination with the speech of Mr. JESUP, who I am pleased to see is present this morning, [cheers,] convinced me how cordial were the feelings that subsisted between the two great countries ; and I know no words that can better illustrate the feelings which I am quite sure the citizens of London generally entertain than those words of Mr. JESUP. They are very few, yet they comprise so much, and, therefore, I venture to repeat them : "No jealous rivalry exists between the two peoples. There could be none. We are of the same race, the same blood ; we have the same language and traditions. We have the same religion, civilization and laws. We could only be rivals in the effort which each might put forth, actuated by the same desires, to carry to the ends of the earth the blessings of our civil and religious liberty." [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I say those are great words, words of the most sterling worth, and I do venture to say, on behalf of the citizens of London, they are words which we receive in the spirit in which they ought to be received, and which we echo with sentiments of the most heartfelt and fervent character. [Cheers.]

Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, after cordially shaking hands with the Lord Mayor, replied :

Speech of Mr. Morris K. Jesup.

YOUR LORDSHIP : It is a great privilege and pleasure to me to represent as I do my associates here. I think

I speak the sentiments of their hearts as well as my own when I say that the kindnesses we have received in various ways since our arrival in London have captivated our hearts. We are the children of this great country, and coming here is like coming home. [Hear, hear.] I thank your lordship for your kindly words; I thank Lord BRASSEY for his kindly words and for all the kind words that we have received since we have been here. I can only repeat, sir, what I said at the banquet the other night, that "kind words are the music of the world." [Cheers.]

The toasts of "The King" and of "The President of the United States" were subsequently given by the Lord Mayor and enthusiastically honored—in giving the latter toast the Lord Mayor saying: "I am quite sure we cannot forget Mrs. McKINLEY, and we trust it may please Providence to restore her shortly to health and strength."

Before the party left the Mansion House the Lady Mayoress received the guests in the drawing room.

LUNCHEON BY THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Immediately following the reception at the Mansion House the following gentlemen, presided over by Mr. ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, Past-President of the London Chamber of Commerce, were entertained at luncheon by the London Chamber in the Court Room at Salters' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, E. C. :

Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP.
The EARL OF MEATH.
Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.
Sir MARK W. COLLET.
Mr. LEVI C. WEIR.
Mr. J. INNES ROGERS.
Mr. A. BARTON HEPBURN.
Mr. JOHN I. WATERBURY.
Mr. A. C. COLE.
Mr. CHARLES LANIER.
Mr. GEORGE GRAY WARD.
Sir VINCENT KENNETT-BARRINTON.
Mr. W. BECKET HILL.
Mr. WILLIAM H. PARSONS.
Mr. EDMUND ARTHUR SMITH.
Mr. JAMES SPEYER.
Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS.
Mr. WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING.
Major S. FLOOD PAGE.
Mr. A. FOSTER HIGGINS.
Sir JOHN JACKSON.
Mr. ISAAC SELIGMAN.
Mr. ISIDOR STRAUS.
Mr. EUGENE DELANO.
Mr. KENRIC B. MURRAY.
Mr. GEORGE WILSON.
MAITRE LABORI.
Mr. CHARLES CHARLETON.
Mr. FELIX O. SCHUSTER.
Mr. JAMES W. PINCHOT.
Mr. E. L. SCOTT.
Mr. JAMES MCCREERY.
Mr. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.
Mr. HENRY CLARKE.
Mr. CLARENCE CARY.
Mr. VERNON H. BROWN.
Mr. FREDERICK WHINNEY.
Mr. FRANCIS R. APPLETON.
Mr. S. HOPE MORLEY.

Mr. JOHN T. TERRY.
 Mr. THOMAS F. BLACKWELL.
 Mr. NATHANIEL L. COHEN.

After partaking of luncheon the following interchange of sentiment took place :

Speech of Mr. Albert G. Sandeman, Past-President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

GENTLMEN : I am very sorry that Lord BRASSEY, the President of the London Chamber of Commerce, was obliged to leave after the meeting at the Mansion House, so he deputed me to take his place here to-day. We do not propose to have any toasts—we drank the health of our King and your President at the Mansion House this morning. There is only one toast I propose to offer to you, and I cannot do it without a certain feeling of melancholy, namely, the toast of our departing guests. Since the arrival of our guests, the more we have seen of our brothers from the other side of the Atlantic the more we have learned to love them. [Cheers.] If our feelings towards those gentlemen who have come over from New-York at our invitation is any criterion of the general feelings of the English people towards the Americans, I can only say that these feelings must be of the most cordial character. It is with the greatest regret that I, personally, and I am sure all those connected with the London Chamber of Commerce, will shake hands for the last time with our friends. [Hear, hear.] The sentiments that have been expressed by Mr. JESUP and various members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce will ever live in our memories [hear, hear], and I hope that some of us will be able to accept the kind invitation which has been given to us to go over to New-York and be welcomed there by them. [Cheers.] For myself it will afford me

the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to go, but whether I shall be able to accomplish the journey or not I cannot say at the present moment; these things do not rest entirely with one's own feelings. The only thing is I should rather be afraid of my welcome there—I should be afraid that I should be treated too well. [Laughter.]

I do not intend to detain you with any words of mine because I am going to ask my friend, Mr. BLACKWELL, the Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, to say a few words. As time is valuable, and we all have business to do during the afternoon, I will only repeat that it is with feelings of the greatest regret we shall part with you, and you will have our best wishes for God-speed when you leave us for a happy voyage across the Atlantic and a safe return to your native country. [Cheers.]

Speech of Mr. Thomas F. Blackwell, Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It is with great pleasure that I respond to the invitation of the Chairman to say a few words in support of this toast; not that I am able to add anything to what he has said or to the feelings that he has expressed. But, perhaps, there is some fitness in my appearance here to-day, first, as Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, which represents, as it were, the organizations of to-day, and, secondly, as a past master and as the elected master for the next year of this Salters' Company, [cheers,] which represents the old method of trade in the past when everything was protected, when nobody could trade in the City of London unless he was a Freeman of the city, when no man could be a salter or a dry salter unless he was a member of the Salters' Company, when every man had to be apprenticed to his business—

which, by the way, I very much regret is not in vogue to-day. [Cheers.] But we, as the Salters' Company, try to supplement that by taking an interest and by supporting liberally the cause of technical education. [Cheers.] I am not going to trouble you with the history of the Salters' Company or the Chamber of Commerce, but I am going to re-echo again and again those expressions of good will towards those members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce who have honored us with their presence during the last few days. I trust they will carry back with them the pleasantest recollections of their visit. From the King and the Lord Mayor down to the humblest merchant of London we have all joined in giving expression of our good will, and have felt the kindest feelings towards all the members of that Chamber. I wish to say how very fully I appreciate the good will that has been expressed by your members. I think that your President, and those who have spoken on various occasions, have placed the question of commercial relations upon the highest possible plane. I think we all feel that whilst we trade to make money we trade also to make our name and our credit. Whether that name and that credit is individual or national we all desire that trade shall reflect the best characters of the people, and shall be for the prosperity and good of the world. [Cheers.] I recognize, as we all must recognize, the growing importance of the competition from the United States, but, speaking as an Englishman, with a good many years experience of business, I have never been afraid of competition. [Cheers.] I think it is a most wholesome thing for a person, or a company or a nation, and I believe we shall be able to face any amount of fair competition, [cheers,] and that instead of there resulting from that competition any feelings of animosity there will spring up between us those feelings of good will and brotherly friendship which have been so well

expressed by your members. I have great pleasure in seconding and supporting the toast which has been proposed by the Chairman—the health of our departing guests, our extreme regret at losing their companionship, their good health and safe return. [Cheers.]

The toast was enthusiastically honored.

Speech of Mr. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I have but just one word to say. While I am very proud of the kindness that we have received since we have been in London, I must confess to a little selfishness and say that I am proud of my fellow-members who have accompanied me across the water. [Hear, hear.] I think you will excuse me from responding to this toast when I tell you we have among our associates one whom we not only claim as a brother but is claimed here also as yours, one whom we love and respect, and whose character and reputation are so well established that he has the honor of the world. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I ask that you will excuse me from responding, and accept of the suggestion that I now make, that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, who is a Vice-President of our Chamber, should respond to this toast which you have so kindly given. [Cheers.]

Speech of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The President has not told you the reason why he asks me to speak in his place. It is really because his heart is so full that he dreads having to speak the parting words between you and us. [Cheers.] He sails

across the Atlantic next week, and he said to me: "CARNEGIE, you know that you are going to remain here for the summer, so the parting will not be half as hard for you as it must be for me." Gentlemen, we are assembled here, Britons and Americans—could any man point out the one from the other? Not one! [Hear, hear.] I think we have cause for mutual congratulations, the Americans that the English are such a good-looking race, and also, perhaps, you will feel that the Americans are not degenerate sons. [Hear, hear.] One note has pervaded all that has happened in this triumphant success of your mission, Mr. President, and that is the wish expressed by both parties that we may draw closer together. [Hear, hear.] We have heard that blood is thicker than water. Well, I tell you, gentlemen, I think the day is coming when it will be as much thicker than water as that Devonshire cream is in which you can stick a stone and it will stand bolt upright. That is what we are coming to. As I sat here I have been thinking of CARLYLE's words, speaking of the race: "We are all subjects of King SHAKESPEARE." Gentlemen, where is the Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman or Welshman, where is the English-speaking man who does not feel that he is also under the sway of that British subject, British soldier, and first American, GEORGE WASHINGTON? And, coming a little nearer home, are there many English-speaking men who are not impressed, who are not swayed, by the memory of that other English-American, ABRAHAM LINCOLN? [Hear, hear.] Yes, and coming to our own day—and this I will speak boldly and without fear of contradiction—there is scarcely any American that lives who does not feel himself to be the subject of your late lamented Queen VICTORIA. [Cheers.] She stood the friend of the Republic in every act and word and deed, as our President pointed out in his admirable address; and happy are we to

know, as we do know, that her son, his Majesty, follows in her footsteps. I have known the Prince of Wales long, since the day that I took him on a locomotive over the Alleghany mountains; and I know that, strong as his august mother was in her love of the kin across the sea, that man is imbued with the same sentiments, and he has shown that to all of us in a way that America will never forget. [Cheers.] With regard to our own President, it has been my privilege to know President McKINLEY since I have known many men. I saw him recently in Washington in his own house. We then had a conversation on general subjects, and he took occasion to express his delight at the fact that Britain and the United States in China had been in sympathy. Why if, as I predict, the race is coming together, and after a while we are proud of the race as we are now proud of the sections of the race, and if we were to form a society consisting of the sons and daughters of the English-speaking race, I believe you would all want to join. [Hear, hear.] The first members I should propose as honorary life members would be your crowned king and our uncrowned king, the King of England and the President of the United States. And let me say this, I do not believe you could name two men to-day who reciprocate the feelings that we have towards each other, and who think more of their kin beyond the sea, than they do. I thank you, Mr. President, for this opportunity of saying the last word, but it shall not be farewell, a word that has been and must be a word that makes us ponder. Farewell? no! I rather like the poet's concluding line "Farewell! there can be no farewell to scenes like this; they linger in the memory." So I am sure, to our last day, must linger in our memories this grand re-union of the commercial bodies of the new and the old land. I shall rather end my farewell in the Scotch form—so many good things come from Scotland. [Laughter.] After we Scotch

people have had a night, or on a joyous occasion we usually say, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, but happy to meet again." [Cheers.]

A photograph of the delegates and their hosts was subsequently taken on the steps of the Hall.







